

of the and Steep; Haymaking; Summer Time
 of low? Making Butter and Cheese Summary
 of Field Operations in the Weathers; on
 Sowing of oat, rye, Drilled and Dibbled
 Thick and Thin and at Different Depths; on
 Mares Foaling; the Treatment of Bulls;
 the Weaning of Calves and Lambs; the
 Sowing of Stock and Forage Plants; and
 the best of these and forty five side
 -sects. noq 9dt mori zibuaqqa amirwa. qo

On the Sowing of Turnips, Tare, Rape,
 Clover, and other Grass-seeds; on the
 Rearing, Pulling and Drying of Flax,
 and Hemp; on the Rearing of Grain and
 Harvesting generally; on Digging on
 and Planting Potatoes and other
 Vegetables; on Sowing Winter Grain; on
 the Rotation of Crops; on the Management
 of Ponds; and the Culture and Special
 Management Summary of Field Operations
 and the Weather; on Reaping Buckwheat;
 on Harvesting the Sunflower and Maize;
 on Birds Destructive to Grain Crops and the
 Animals Destructive to Poultry; on Sowing
 the various varieties of Grass together with
 a number of these and thirty seven
 subjects. has lailiunioz to 92btrowd. 75

The work closes with a chapter under the
 head of REALISATION, occupying three
 Hundred Pages. It is a general resumé of
 the subjects embraced in the four grand
 divisions already described, together with
 a general summary in directions for the general
 management of the Farm not previously given.
 Among the subjects contained in this con-
 cluding chapter are the following:

- I. Realisation; and its Effects;
- II. Climate and its Effects;
- III. Judging of Land; Stocking a Farm; Farm
 Buildings; Enclosures and Shelter; Stone-
 walls and other Fences; Gates; Draining;
- IV. Subsoil Ploughing; and Ploughing in all its
 variety; Limes and Manure; Irrigation;
- V. Breaking in of Horses and their General
 Treatment; Butchering; Breeding Stocks;
 the treatment of Diseases of the Domestic
 Animals; Farm Book-keeping Experiments.

Under this head there are forty five
 subjects, and the chapter concludes with an
 admirable exhortation to young farmers. Of
 course in a work of 1600 pages but a very
 incomplete idea can be formed of the num-
 ber and variety of the subjects discussed from
 the meagre outline here given of them.

Interspersed throughout the work are num-
 berless than Six Hundred Illustrations, ad-
 mirably executed and faithfully representing
 every variety of farming utensils in modern
 use, with copious letter-press explanations,
 rendering their utility clear and intelligible
 to the most unpractised eye or inexperienced
 hand. It also shows the furrow in good and
 bad, ploughing the manner of conducting
 the work with the laborer and teams em-
 ployed thereat, the Farm Buildings and
 fences; Insects and Vermin in great variety;

such as insects animals, grain, and plants;
 Seeds in the Different Processes of Germin-
 ation; and when sown in the Processes of
 Clay, the Soil, Pickling and Sowing of
 Wheat; Marking and Altering of Lambs
 and other animals; Setting of Potatoes;
 Slaughter of Sheep; Milking of Cows;
 Dairy operations in great variety; the
 Building and Covering of Stacks; Hedging
 and Ditching; the Component Parts of
 Wheat and other Grains; Anatomy of the
 Horse, Ox, Sheep, &c., &c.

The following is a list of the Steel En-
 gravings, the designs being by the first artists
 in Great Britain and the finish of the plates
 unsurpassed by anything of which the art
 can boast.

- I. Geometrical Elevation of the Stead-
 ings.
- II. Ground Plan of the Steading.
- III. Double Horse Cart.
- IV. Draught Stallion.
- V. Brood Sow.
- VI. Short Horn Cows.
- VII. Leicester Ewe and Lamb.
- VIII. Draught Mare.
- IX. Fat Wethers.
- X. Short Horn Ox.
- XI. Short Horn Bull.
- XII. Draught Horse.
- XIII. Leicester Pig.
- XIV. Poultry.

Contributions by Prof. Norton
 in order to Americanize the work and
 adapt it to the wants of the farmer in this
 country, Professor Norton of Yale College,
 an eminent agricultural scholar and writer,
 has given in an appendix to each part, a
 complete review of the British portion of the
 work, showing wherein any essential differ-
 ence exists between the rules necessary to
 be observed by farmers in this country and
 in Great Britain, and pointing out in a clear
 and concise manner when such differences
 should be regarded, and adding a large
 amount of useful information of his own for
 the advantage of the American farmer.
 Without this Appendix the work would be
 incomplete. With it there would seem to
 be nothing wanting to make it a perfect
 Encyclopedia of Agricultural Literature.

Another serious obstacle to successful
 farming in New England is a servile imi-
 tation of the ways of our fathers. Revi-
 ence for antiquity is generally a virtue, but
 when it leads to the neglect of the improve-
 ments of our ancestors, it is neither consist-
 ent with good sense, I self-respect, nor
 progressive improvement. In the vicinity
 of our cities and larger towns, we see much
 less of the evil to which I refer, than in the
 country. But we need not go very far into
 the interior, even of Massachusetts, before
 we shall find melancholy evidence that farm-

ing is still conducted very much as it was a
 hundred years ago. What our fathers did
 from necessity, we continue to do from
 habit. Though the hum of industry is heard
 every where, and smiling villages have
 sprung up, as it were by enchantment, on
 those rocky and forbidding sites which our
 fathers thought were set aside to hold
 the world together, the old farms in the
 vicinity look as they did half a century since,
 only a little more desolate from year to year.
 The house is as "innocent of paint" as it was
 the day it was finished. On one side of it,
 the pender was just three clapboards short,
 and they had never been supplied, and the
 lining boards have always been, and still are,
 visible to every passer-by. Two or three
 panes of glass were not set in one of the
 windows, and their shades, together with
 those which the children have created in
 other parts of the mansion, are filled with
 old hats and worn-out comforters. The
 brackets which were used for smirking the
 "foot stand" there still to answer the treble
 purpose of exciting the mirth of the travel-
 ler, and awakening the mortification of every
 person of taste, and of saving the carpenter
 the trouble (if perchance they do not be-
 come too rotten,) of putting on others, when
 the house is shingled again. Instead of a neat
 and easy-working pump, the old crazy well-
 sweep hangs there yet creaking in the wind,
 supported by a crotch leaning at an angle of
 forty-five degrees with the horizon, and cre-
 ating an antagonistic combination of forces,
 which works in all possible directions but the
 right one—their whole concern seeming to
 have been contrived for the especial purpose
 of taxing to the uttermost the strength and
 patience of the good woman, and of set-
 ting off defiance every principle of mecha-
 nics, and all possibility of drawing water. One
 consolation, however, is left to the mistress
 of the house—the bucket is so old and leaky,
 though she fills it full, at the bottom of the
 well some forty feet deep, by the time it
 reaches the curb, half of the water has run
 out, to the sensible relief of her present, if
 not of her future, muscular exertions.
 A stream of liquid manure runs from the
 barn-yard into the road, furnishing ammonia
 gratis to all who pass by the premises, but
 making lean pork for the winter next winter.
 His cows would be alarmed at the sight of a
 turnip or a carrot, and the strong probability
 is, that it will take more than four
 quarts of the milk to make a pound of
 butter. Like the editor of one of our
 agricultural papers, and as his own father
 did before him, he throws his manure from
 the lean to out into the open air, that it may
 be thoroughly washed and cleansed and
 dried, before he applies it to his delicate
 acres. His barn has no cellar, his pigs no
 shelter. He raises corn, or rather stalks,
 on the same land, for four successive years.
 His meadow is not drained, nor his upland
 favored with a coating of pulverized muck.
 His farm is growing poorer year by year,